NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERATD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BOWERT THEATER, Bowery .- BAD DICKEY-THE WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th circel-PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-PER-THE TANMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY OLYMPIC THEATRE, Breadway. THE DANGING BAR-

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-IXION-THE MILITARY DRAMA OF NOT GUILTY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.— THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-

BRYANT'S OPERA ROUSE, Tammany Building, 14th TONY PASTOR'S OPERARION'S ON ROWARY .- COMIO

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Brondway. -- MY SPIRIT STAR-HUNTING A PRINCE DOWN, &c. COLLISSIUM BUILDING, Sixty-third street and Third

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's Min-STRELS-THE FAT MEN'S BALL, &C. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 58th sta. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third ave-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Monday, June 13, 1870.

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WHY THE GRAND TEOUTING PARTY SO SUDDENLY BROKE UP-Too much water and

THE TURKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE have thrown open their houses to the extent of about one thousand for the shelter and relief of Christians who were "burned out" during the late fire. A noble example. Christianity, "pure and undefiled," must have been firmly planted in

DISPABLI'S NEXT NOVEL. - Bluckwood's Magazine for June sketches the outline of the next novel which will come from the pen of the author of "Lothair." It will form a continuation of that famous work, and, according to the writer in Blackwood, be more wonderful than "The Wonders of Alroy," as will be seen in our columns to-day.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE SAVANS IN CHICAgo.-The social science people have had a meeting in Chicago. Not a bad place. Much need there for all their wisdom and all their experience. It will be a long time before vague theories and long-winded speeches reform either Chicago or New York. What is wanted is more work and less talk.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL opens this evening at the Rink. Day and evening the grand musical exercises of the programme will be continued to the crowning and closing grand chorus of Saturday afternoon. We expect that, quietly as this magnificent Saengerfest has been organized and prepared for business, it will eclipse in good music on a gigantic scale the grand panjandrum or hubbub of the Hub known as the Peace Jubilee. The Rink will hold twenty odd thousand people, and this evening, we doubt not, they will all be there.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—It is reported by cable that the obstructions in the Suez Canal, near Lake Timsah, have been effectually removed. It is now manifest to all the world that the Suez Canal is a complete success. It has opened up a new channel of prosperity to all the peoples that border on the Mediterranean. It is the interest of all the nations to keep it open; and we may rest assured that it will become more and more the highway of commerce between Europe and the far East. The Suez Canal promises to restore Egypt to something of her ancient importance.

The Irrepressible Conflict in Europe-Old Ideas and Modern Progress.

Europe is agitated from one end to the other with conflicting ideas of the past and present There is throughout the length and breadth of that Continent an irrepressible conflict between old ideas, privileges, dogmas and institutions, on one side, and the enlightened views, general intelligence, progress and aspi-This is rations of the people on the other. true, too, of the whole world to some extentof America, Asia, Africa and Australia as well as of Europe. But, with the exception of this great American country, Europe is far more advanced in civilization than any other part of the world, and it is there mainly that the battle between the past and present has to be

fought out. American republic has passed The the conflict to a certain point through and is far in advance of Europe. Though it has not solved all the problems of political and social life, and has yet much to learn and do, it continues to march in the way of progress and to lead other nations. The American republic is the pioneer of nations in breaking down the prejudices and barriers of the past, and in elevating the masses of mankind from the political and social degradation they have been in to independence, equality and prosperity. In 1775 the people of this country laid the axe at the root of monarchy and established the princi-ple of self-government and political equality. Insignificant as the new republican confederation was then, compared to the grandeur and power of European nations, the success of the war for independence and the principles involved, it was the greatest event in the history of mankind since the commencement of the Christian era. Its effect upon Europe has been very great. It was the leaven which, working silently but unceasingly, has permeated the mass of European society. That great political and social upheaval, the first French Revolution, received its impulse from the American republic, as, in fact, have most of the other revolutions and reforms in Europe since. In the war of 1812 we established the principle of commercial independence and equality. The assumption, brute force and domination of maritime Powers had to yield to the principle of freedom and equal rights on the seas. In this case, too, the United States battled for the rights of mankind and laid the solid foundation for the independence and equality of nations. Our great civil war that ended in 1865 gave the deathblow to domestic slavery. After bringing the negro race for the first time in history within the pale of civilization through the process of domestic servitude under a superior race, we have given them equal political rights and an equal chance in the race of life with ourselves. Indeed, we have solemnly proclaimed equality of rights to all races and conditions of mankind. We have no hereditary governors or masters and no privileged classes or orders. Thus, as was said, this republic has passed through the first and most important stages of the political and social contest of modern times. Europe has entered upon the struggle and is in the midst of it. We have led the way, and now from our advanced position look down as hopeful spectators upon the conflict

Burns happily expressed in one of his poems the sentiment which underlies all the political and social movements of the age when he said "A man's a man for a' that." The revolutions, agitations and combinations

in the Old World

of the people have for their object the emancipation of the masses from political degradation and exclusion, and from social misery. Until within a recent period the mass of the people in nearly all the countries of Europe have been in political slavery. The laws have been made by a few composing a privileged class. The people have had no voice in making or executing them. The people were but the slaves of the aristocracies or oligarchies, and in some cases of a single despot. If they were governed wisely or with moderation that was an accident, and was only because the rulers found it safe or to their own interest to govern so. Centuries of such despotism and exclusion from political rights steeped the people in ignorance and degradation. Yet there was no law, moral, philosophical or divine, which justified the political slavery of the bulk of mankind to a few who had usurped the privilege of governing. The consequences of this state of things are seen in the stupendous debts, overwhelming taxation, enormous standing armies feeding upon the industry of the people, the extravagance of governments, the sacrifice of millions of lives on battle fields to sustain the dynasties or their ambition and the fever of excitement among rival nations that is kept up. In fact, the masses of the people have been ignored until lately as if they were a herd of cattle, to be used or slaughtered at the pleasure of their masters.

The press, the telegraph, railroads, steam power and other wonderful inventions of the age are rapidly changing all this. Intelligence is diffused now with lightning speed. It penetrates the remotest villages and settlements. The people everywhere are becoming educated in principles and facts through these agencies more than through the schools. Very many workingmen to-day know as much as statesmen in former times. As a consequence the monarchies, aristocracies and oligarchies of Europe are shaken to their foundations. Emperors and kings no longer claim the divine right of governing, but appeal to the people. Napoleon the Third asks for a plebiscite to sustain him on the throne. Ministers of State argue the policy of their measures through the press. Even the prejudices of race or nationality can no longer be used as formerly for aggressive or ambitious purposes. England. the strongest of all nations in her conservatism and in adhering to the privileges of rank and caste, is yielding to the democratic principles of equality and universal suffrage. Spain is deeply imbued with republican ideas. Austria, the old empire of the Cæsars, has made astonishing strides in the concession of political rights and to the popular will. Russia, more isolated than any of the other great nations, and less under the influence of modern ideas of progress, has found it necessary to emancipate her serfs and to make concessions to the people. All the nations of Europe, in fact, are undergoing a great change, are marching in the way of democratic and repub-

lican ideas through the quickening influence of

the press, the telegraph, steam power and the other agencies of modern civilization.

Still, the struggle between the past and present has only commenced in Europe. Much has yet to be accomplished, and this may only be through revolutions, wars and great bloodshed. The First Napoleon said fifty years ago that Europe was destined to become either republican or Cossack. He did not foresee the mighty agencies that were going to enlighten the world. The period has gone by when that Continent could be Cossack or under a military despotism. That remarkable book, "Lothair," has shown the ideas that are fermenting in the Old World—the conflict of monarchy, aristocracy and priestly assumption and dogmatism with democracy, equality, freedom in religion and rationalism. With all the apparent bias of the author, Disraell, for aristocracy, as exhibited in the refinement, intelligence and fine character of his hero and the other nobles he introduces, the great character of the work, after all, is Theodora, who represents the impulses and progressive ideas of the age. Rationalism, invested with a sort of respect for religion, but not believing in Christianity, as generally understood, is not, however, the only motive power of democratic progress. In America the basis of democratic freedom and institutions is Christianity; at least the connection is very close. An established and privileged Church, or a hierarchy, even though Protestant, is not necessary for the maintenance of pure Christianity; nor is rationalism, in the accepted sense of that term now, necessary to establish and perpetuate republican freedom. Religious independence and pure Christianity is compatible with republican freedom. We have solved that problem in this country. Mr. Disraeli might have learned that fact if he had studied America as thoroughly as he has Europe. In this matter, too, the republic of the United States is destined to exercise great influence upon Europe and the world. The Ecumenical Council at Rome may do what it thinks proper; priests, ardent converts and Jesuits may plot; the high aristocratic Church of England may be agitated about hair-splitting dogmas and ceremonies, but we shall cherish the Christian religion and religious independence. In this, as in political matters, we have fought the battle and established the true principle. Europe, as was said, has now entered upon the struggle. We have no doubt that in the end she will follow our

General Grant's Fishing Excursion One of the most serious drawbacks to an inland fishing excursion is too much water, and this is the very drawback which compelled General Grant and party on Friday last to beat a retreat from his trout fishing excursion among the trout streams of the Pennsylvania Alleghanies tributary to the west branch of the Susquehanna river, in the neighborhood of Westport. "The rains descended and the floods came," as they come in the rainy season in the Alleghanies-heavy outpourings from the lowering clouds, in rapid succession, night and day. The mountain brooks swollen into roaring torrents, the larger streams into rushing rivers, and the Susquehanna itself expanded into an inland sea, simply flooded out for the time being all the fishermen in those regions. So it was that the President and party did beat a retreat back to Harrisburg; but even in his retreat he was temporarily, at one point, headed off by an avalanche of mud and rocks swept down from the mountains upon the railway track. The excursionists, however, after some detention, got under way again, the rain pouring down, and towards the sunset of the eventful day were safely housed in Harrisburg, under the hospitable roof of General Cameron. And thus ended the trout the lovely Alleghany regions of Central Pennsylvania, for the President and party will re-

turn this morning to Washington. It is understood, however, that, though General Grant caught very few trout by hook and line on this adventure, the executive railway car kitchen and dining room was well supplied with "the speckled beauties" on the upward journey, and likewise with the best of Pennsylvania beefsteaks and biscuits and butter and ham and eggs (schinken und oyer), and also with coffee and strawberries and cream. But still the great fact remains fixed that trout fishing, with all the modern improvements. including steam power and palace cars, is a sport which can't be commanded even by General Cameron for the President of the United States in the Pennsylvania Alleghanies when old Jupiter Pluvius is washing them down.

THE LAND GRABBERS-CUTTING IT TOO FAT.-On Saturday last Senator Pomeroy (immense on railroad land jobs) called up the bill relating to the Central Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, making a land grant. Senator Sherman, on the spot, opposed the bill as an extraordinary violation of the land grant policy of Congress, which had always been the reservation to the government of the alternate sections; but this bill proposed to give to one of the branches of the road concerned one-half the lands for ten miles in width on both sides of the road for three hundred miles, and to the other branch the other half of these lands thus leaving not a solitary acre to the government in a session along the road twenty miles wide and three hundred miles long. This demand is the height of impudence; but it shows the degree of impudence to which a compliant Congress has encouraged these railway land grabbers.

THE COOPERS IN PHILADELPHIA are on a strike, and numerous cooper shops, some of them quite extensive establishments, have been burned, the natural inference being that the strikers were the incendiaries. If such is actually the case it would appear that the coopers on strike have lost all discretion in a wild hope of vengeance. They certainly do not expect to get the privileges they are striking for any sooner by thus reducing the number of shops where they could be employed and thus necessarily reducing the demand for their labor.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR TAXPAYERS IN BROOKLYN.-The attention of the property owners of Brooklyn is specially directed to an article in another column which we copy from a Sunday journal, Perhaps the copperhead ring organ over the river will insert it for the benefit of the taxpayers.

Father Preston on Papal Infallibility. From the numerous sermons delivered yesterday, of which we give respectively a brief report this morning, that of the Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's Roman Catholic church, is, we think, entitled to our special consideration. First, we think so because the question of Papal infallibility now under discussion before the great Church Council at Rome is agitating the whole Christian world, Church and State and especially the leading Christian States of Europe, Catholic and Protestant. Secondly, because a number of American bishops in the Roman Council are opposed to the proclamation of Papal infallibility as a dogma. Thirdly, because a very considerable portion of th enlightened and liberal Catholics of the United States are believed to be opposed to the proclamation of the dogma; and lastly, because the learned and eloquent Father Preston a native American, and formerly a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, may be considered as faithfully reflecting the general sentiment of American Catholics and Catholics in America in reference to the spiritual authority of the visible head of the Church.

And what says Father Preston? He contends that Mother Church is of necessity the teacher of the mysteries of the Christian faith, looking to harmony and unity among its followers; that the Bible is full of mysteries which otherwise interpreted result in heresies, scepticism, divisions and confusion; that the great Council of the Vatican across the water will, therefore, be right in pronouncing the Pope as the head of the Church infallible—that is, that his decrees in religious matters are and are to be authoritative and final. And why not, for if his teachings are false where is the stability of the Church? Father Preston says, too, that he has for a long time been expecting this decision, and that he will rejoice in the consummation of the great truth which he doubts not will soon be promulgated.

The American Catholic view, then, of Papal infallibility is strictly spiritual and has nothing to do with temporal affairs. Among the rulers of the great Powers of the European Continent. however, the apprehension is entertained that the Pope clothed with this dogma of infallibility may possibly assume to teach the Catholics of France, Prussia, Austria or Italy, for instance, at some political crisis, their political duties Catholics, and that very serious consequences may follow from the conflict of authority thus likely to be raised between Church and State. We, however, apprehend no such dangers from this alarming dogma in Europe, and certainly we have no fears of any political difficulty from it in this country of free thought, free speech, free schools and universal toleration. Father Preston gives us that which will be at least the American Catholic interpretation of Papal infallibility in confining it absolutely to matters of religious faith and instruction. Nor do we suppose that the Holy Father, under this dogma, has the remotest idea of reviving those bloody European conflicts of times long past between Church and State, or those terrible struggles between Catholic States and Profestant States which culminated in the thirty years' war in Germany. Such things, in this age of general progress and enlightenment, cannot be revived. Let the Holy Father, then, have his dogma; yea, let him have all the dogmas he may ask. He is, indeed, a good man, and we may trust him and his successors too. The great controlling, progressive and liberalizing Christian spirit of the age will still hold the balance of power, even at Rome

European Mail Despatches

The European mail of the 31st of May, at this port yesterday, supplies a very interesting exhibit of the progress and tendency of Old Vorld affairs to that day. By a special cor respondence from Rome we have a full report of the initiation and conduct of the latest attempt at Italian revolution. The movement was a miserable farce, conceived and undertaken in parody of the recent "risings" of the French "reds." It was under the command of a male cook who had been employed in preparing the food of some of the continental radical leaders, and who, having thrown aside his apron and spoons, took to the task of toasting-or roasting, as it may be-the ruling members of the illustrious house of Savoy. His revolutionary dish wanted spice, and appears to have been a very sorry hash. The North German government note to Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of the coming proclamation of Papal infallibility and its probable consequences appears, as will be seen, to have been an able, temperate and Christian-like document-a state paper prepared in complete accordance, both in spirit and tone, with Napoleon's missive on the same subject. Premier Gladstone was vindicating the law against secret societies in Ireland, a bench of magistrates in the North having summoned the Grand Master and Secretary of the Orange Society to produce all the documents connected with that organization in court for judicial examination. The Royal Astronomical Society of England was employed in making arrangements for the despatch of the eclipse observation expedition from London. Thus, as usual, have religion and politics, heaven and earth, the heavenly bodies and carnal humanity been brought into a temporary union in the columns of the HERALD.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE, published on another page, gives the full particulars of the two leading events in the republic of Mexico since the date of our last correspondence-one the invasion of the republic by Guatemalan filibusters, and the other the destruction of the city of Oaxaca by an earthquake. The loss of life occasioned by this dreadful disaster in Oaxaca is fearful to contemplate. Over one hundred lives were lost, and the persons injured by falling buildings and other causes had not at the date of writing been ascertained.

ANOTHER "BOSTON NOTION."-Charles Levi Woodbury has introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature a resolution favoring the annexation of the British North American provinces to the United States. It seems to us that this is a little matter which has attracted the attention of greater powers than that possessed by a one-horse concern like the Massachusetts "Gineral Coort." Judge Woodbury is, no doubt, honest and sincere in his desire to have New Brunswick and Nova pent.

Scotia annexed, as he is supposed to know a thing or two about the private sentiment of influential citizens in both provinces. But the subject is one that demands higher consideration and more potential influences than can be brought to bear upon it when it is put forward as only another "Boston notion."

The Red Men in Town

"Spotted Tail" and his delegation of the Brule tribe of Sioux and Dacotahs, including Swift Bear, Fast Bear, and Yellow Hair, reached this city on Saturday last, and were "put up" at the Astor House. In the evening they were regaled with the bewildering military spectacle at Niblo's, and they enjoyed it hugely. Yesterday they were taken to our great Park, and to-day they will probably go shopping. Red Cloud and his party will leave Washington in a few days, and they will be brought here, notwithstand ing his protest against the route via New York and his "wish to go home by a straight line. The special object of the government in bringing these Indians from the base of the Rocky Mountains on this excursion, is to impres them with the power of their Great Father and his white children, and with the comforts and advantages of civilized life; but this experiment from time to time has been tried over and over again with various tribes of our red brethren, and never with much success. We dare say, however, that even the intractable Red Cloud and his party will be sufficiently impressed by the sights and wonders of this trip to settle down quietly upon their reservation and go to work; and we think, too, that Red Cloud's revelations of the outrageous frauds and atrocities practised upon him and his people by rascally whites, will have a good effect in establishing henceforward something like

honest dealings with these Indians. In fact the plain rhetoric of Red Cloud has already affected the sensibilities of some members of Congress. Senator Morrill, who has charge of the Indian Appropriation bill, called upon him yesterday and rather enthusiastically sympathized with his wrongs and the wrongs of his race. He even suggested that if Red Cloud came North he would find multitudes of white friends who would take him by the hand and stand by him and his nation long after he had left, Red Cloud apparently did not take to that advice very cordially. He doesn't care much for this lip service. He wants his lands, and he probably comprehended on this occasion that Senator Morrill, who was talking to him, was a great chief of that very "council" that has been in the habit of giving away his lands to white speculators for a song. His big Indian heart could not take sympathy from any such source. Delegate Hooper, the Mormon, who was present at the conversation, spoke a good word for the Indians and said the Mormons had never been troubled by them. Red Cloud thanked him and said the Mormons dealt fairly and talked straight with his people. It may be that herein is the true solution of the Indian problem after all.

Who is the Health Officer ?-Conflict Authority.

The gentleman in Brooklyn who has been appointed by the local Health Board of that city to look after the sewers and cesspools seems to have been seized with the idea, probably because of a similarity of names, that the Governor of the State, with the consent of the Senate, made him the Health Officer of the port of New York, or at least gave him coequal powers with that important official. Dr. Cochran seems not to be aware that the jurisdiction of the Health Officer extends over all the waters and everything that floats thereon in what is termed "the port of New York," which embraces an area, according to the acts of Confrom the Custom House building. Dr. Cochran contends that when a vessel leaves the Quarantine ground and lands at a Brooklyn wharf she is beyond the jurisdiction of the Health Officer of the port, and becomes thereafter subject to his orders, which is a sad blunder. As a sanitary measure the Health Officer of Brooklyn has the authority to order a vessel away from any of the piers of that city in order to abate a nuisance, but beyond this he has no more right to control a vessel's movements than a stevedore possesses.

It would be advisable for Dr. Cochran to make himself familiar with these facts, as any further conflict of authority between the two Health Officers may result in the Brooklyn gentleman being sentenced to ten days' coninement in the hospital ship on the West Bank, which would afford him ample time to study the Quarantine laws and the acts of Congress relating to ports of entry.

COOLIE SHOEMAKERS FOR MASSACHUSETTS. A gang of seventy-five Chinamen are en route from Chicago for North Adams, Mass., where they are to be employed in a boot and shoe factory. They are under the direction of Koopmanschap, and are the first gang sent East. We fear there is mischief for Massachusetts in this experiment. It is manifestly an experiment against the shoemakers' unions of that State, and, if successful, it may lead to an overwhelming invasion and occupation of Lynn and all the other shoemaking towns in the State by the Chinese. Then Lowell and all the other cotton and woollen manufacturing cities and villages in the State will be supplied with Chinese operatives, and the Yankee factory boys and girls, bag and baggage, will have to clear out; and so Massachusetts, in the course of twenty years or less, may become a Chinese settlement, with the Puritans subject to the Mongolian balance of power and the Puritan religion overshadowed by the worship of Buddha. This, we fear, is what Koopmanschap is preparing for poor old Massachusetts with this gang of coolies for the boot and shoe factory at North Adams. Descendants of the old tea party, what think ye of this thing?

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE SPANISH CORTES-CASTELLAR'S PROPOSAL.-It is said that Castellar, the eloquent republican deputy in the Spanish Cortes, intends to bring forward a motion for the complete and immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies, with indemnity to the present owners. This is the right thing to do. As we have said again and again, Spain can never look for the sympathy of the nations until she wipes out this accursed thing called slavery. In this matter she was one of the first to sin; she is the last to re-

Religious Discourse Vesterday-Pulpit Relegies of Dickeus.

Yesterday was so bean tiful and gave so few signs of an approaching calamity that the congregation at the Catholic Ap stolic church must have been rather startled we'en their preacher announced that the end of the world was near at hand. Similar announcement have been frequently made during the past ten centuries; but that awful day-When wrapped in fire the realms of ether glow, And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below,

has not yet dawned. We think the public can rest assured that the universal collapse will not be so sudden as not to give them time in which to prepare for the other world. Besides, the practice of attempting to scare sinners into repentance by gloomy predictions of the destruction of the earth seldom results in good. It is calculated to make one desperate to think that he is likely to wake up some fine morning and find himself converted into a part of the tail end of a meteor. In all seriousn though, this end-of-the-world business, if it makes Christians at all, can make none but very nervous ones. The man who desires to go to heaven only because it is likely to be too warm in the other place has about as much religion in him as the man who is frightened into seeking the aid of God. There are other ways of warning sinners to repentence. Of course there is a vast deal of irreligion in the world, and with Dr. Dix, who preached at Trinity yesterday on the subject, we deeply deplore it. People are too absorbed in "accumulating yellow dross," no doubt; many worship only when the day is fine, and others indulge so much in pleasure that they never think of worshipping at all. This is what Dr. Dix thinks, and he is right. And are not the preachers to blame? best preaching," said Rev. Mr. Talmage at the Central Presbyterian church, "is that which makes men sick of sinning," which is very true. Unfortunately, we have not a great deal of first class preaching nowadays. The same clergyman, who seems to be a keen observer and a man of sound sense, also stated that all the sanctimonious people he had known had turned out badly. We shall not go as far as Mr. Talmage. but we admit that over pieus mortals need watching, which is something we would never think of doing with the members of Mr. Beecher's congregation, excessive sanctimoniousness not being one of their characteristics. This doubtless is because of the moral certainty they have of salvation. Mr, Beecher's discourse yesterday, by the way, was a quiet, sober one on Christian discipline, a subject which the hearers of the pastor of Plymouth church ought to have felt interested in. The title of the sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Morrill at St. Alban's church, "The Christian's Warfare," would have been quite applicable to the act of the conservative Episcopalians connected with the Church of the Transfiguration, who prevented the ordination of the graduating class of the General Theological Seminary because the members are believed to have imbibed ritualistic doctrines.

In several of the churches allusions were made to the death of Dickens and eulogies pronounced on his genius and works. Dr. Bellows, at the Church of the Messiah, in an eloquent discourse, declared that the end for which the great novelist worked "was invariably exalted, noble and high," and that "his words reached hearts preachers could never touch." In a sermon on joy and love, delivered at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Dr. Chapin referred to Dickens as one who had been instrumental by his writings in softening our hard human hearts toward the numberless poor, and who had been the means of bringing light and cheerfulness to many a ham was moved to speak of the lamented "Boz" as an artist drawing "from all ranks of life and all fields of industry pictures which will never cease to touch the heart by their wondrous individuality, truth and warmth of life."

From the references we have made in the foregoing sentences to the sermons delivered yesterday and from a perusal of the sermons themselves the reader will learn that the Sabbath was spent by preachers and congregations in an earnest effort to exalt and purify humanity and to strengthen in the hearts of man the tenets of Christianity.

The St. Thomas Treaty.

Denmark, it appears, feels aggrieved at the discourteous indifference with which our Senate has treated the negotiations for the purchase of St. Thomas. As our Executive Department originally proposed the treaty and urged Denmark to consent to it, rather against her wishes than otherwise; and as the people of St. Thomas voted rather enthusiastically in favor of the annexation; and as our government, in view of the dilatoriness of the Senate. asked for and obtained several extensions of the time for exchanging ratifications of the treaty; and as the Senate finally let the date of the last extension go by in seeming ignorance without any action in the matter, we cannot deny that we have been discourteous to a friendly nation and a cordial well-wisher. and that it is due to our dignity and to Denmark's wounded sensibilities that we apologize. The fact is that we are somewhat of a boor in the society of the well bred and high born nations anyhow. We are disposed to pay too little attention to the courtesies due at times, as much between nations as between individuals, while, on the other hand, we are also disposed, at times, to truckle too much to other and less friendly nations of high and haughty prestige. Both these faults are inconsistent with the honest republican simplicity that should be ours. We can and ought to be honest and candid in our foreign policy, without being either a boor or a syco-

NOT SPORTSMANLIKE.-The English horses which contended yesterday in France in the race for the Grand Prize of Paris were hissed by the crowd when they came to the stand and frequently during the running. This took place in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress and Prince Imperial. In bad taste and not sportsmanlike.

CHARITY AT THE HUB.—The charitable organization in Boston, known as the Discharged Soldiers' Home has been dissolved. Boston charity is evanescent. The difference between New York and Boston benevolence is that one sticks and the other does not.